ing statement:
At the time the canvass was made I At the time the canvass was made I was not at any time conscious of acting otherwise than right and proper. I entered upon the canvass with the conviction that it was my privilege and duty, in a political sense, to give the benefit of every doubt in favor of the Republican party. I felt that when a question could be decided either way without doing injustice to a public sense of justice, it was fairly allowable in politics that I should always feant to my many party and sive fairly allowable in politics that I should always lean to my own party and give my decision in its "avor, even as the hazard of straining a point. At no time did I feel that I occupied the position of a judge, charged with the duty of a strict and nice weighing and balancing of all the evidence presented. Looking back now to that time I feel that there was a combination of influence that must have operated most powerfully in binding my judgment and swaying my action. I had been for many years, and was at the time of the canvass, a very active partisan. I of the canvass, a very active partisan. I sincerely thought that our State and the sincerely thought that our State and the nation would suffer lireparable 'njury if the Democratic party were to outsin the Presidency, and the policy of hatred to the negro and those who had been the friends of the negro should obtain control at Washington: It was the common and unanimous talk, also, that the very existence of the men who in the South had upheld the Republican party depended upon the election of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes would sustain them throughout Hayes would sustain them throughout the South, while Mr. Tilden would crush the South, while Mr. Tilden would crush them. I was shown numerous telegrams addressed to Governor Steams and others from the trusted leaders of the Republican satisfies the the deletion of the country depended upon the vote of Florida being cast for Hayes. Those telegrams came from those to whom I had been accustomed to defert the chairman of the national committee, and the man who was the nearest pursonal

chairman of the national committee, and the man who was the nearest personal friend of Mr. Hayes, and who had conducted the canvass. These telegrams also gave assurance of the forthcoming of money and troops if necessary in securing the victory for Mr. Hayes.

Following these telegrams, trusted Northern Republicans, party leaders and personal friends of Mr. Hayes, arrived in Florida as rapidly as the railroads could bring them. I was surrounded by these men, who were ardent Republicans, and especially by friends of Governor Hayes. One gentleman particularly, Gov. Noyes, especially by friends of Governor Hayes.
One gentleman particularly, Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, was understood to represent him and speak with the authority of a warm personal friend commissioned with power to act in his behalf. These men referred to the general destruction of the country should Mr. Tilden he elected, the incense anxiety of the Republican party of the North and their full sympathy with us. I cannot say how the intense excitement that prevailed around me or how far my that prevailed around me or how far my rartisan zaah may have led me into error; neither can Lasy how far my course was influenced by the promise made by Mr. Noyes that if Mr. Hayes became President I should be rewarded. Certainly, these influences must have had a strong control over my judgment and action.

Reviewing my action at this distance of time, with all calmness, with my ardor cooled and my partisan zeal chilled by the President, who has basely betrayed and mercilessly destroyed the Republican party of the South, and crushed the very mea who did so much for his election, I am persuaded that the Florida canvast laded that the Florida canveer was not conducted with that cool, calm judgment and honest, unbiased decision

that should have characterized a proceed-ing involving such vast and important interests. Instead of this, I now cee that the whole proceedings went through upon the highest wave of political excitement; that partisan feeling, stimulated to the utmost by the most powerful agencies, usurped the place of reason and sound usurped the place of reason and sound judgment, and political expediency ruled the hour. A large number of precincts were either contested by the Democratic or Republican party. Wolumbous estimony was filed, and the lawyers of both sides argued, each for their side of the issue, that it was the duty of the board to throw out and not include 'n the count, or retain and count precincts on the

mony was filed, and the lawyers of both sides argued, each for their side of the issue, that it was the duty of the board to throw out and not include 'n the count, or retain and count precincts, on the ground of illegality in the conduct of the election, or fraud that was charged to exist. The Attorney General of the State and a member of the board had decided that the board had decided that the board had decided that the board had quasijudicial power, and had the right to exist and a member of the count if the returns were shown to be so irregular, false or fraudulent as to prevent the board from ascertaining from them the true vote.

With this view of its duties the board entered upon the work of the canvass with the conviction that they were invested with large discretionary powers which were of a mixed character, political and judicial—the political largely predominating. Partisan zeal and strong political ties had a powerful influence in the exercise of these powers, and the Republicans having a majority of the board the canvass was largely in their fayor, as the Supreme Court of the State, defining the powers and duties of the hoard in reference to throwing out precincts, since she was a find a decided the 219 votes for the Hayes electors, 1,934; for the Tilden electors, 1,257. This reference to throwing out precincts, since she was a find and the canvass and duties of the hoard included the 219 votes for the Hayes sult included the 219 votes for the Hayes With this view of its duties the board entered upon the work of the canvass with the conviction that they were invested with large discretionary powers which were of a mixed character, political and judicial—the political largely predominating. Partisan zeal and strong political ties had a powerful influence in the exercise of these powers, and the Republicans having a majority of the board the canvass was largely in their favor, as the result proved. If the board had acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, defining the powers and duties of the board in reference to throwing out precincts, since rendered, that is no question that Mr. Tilden would have been entitled to the vote of Florida. Excluding the return from Baker County, which was counted, and which I have since learned from the parties who made it, was a falsely manufactural activation of the large larg the returns the vote of the county was as follows: For the Hayes electors, 1,984; for the Tilden electors, 1,267. This result included the 219 votes for the Hayes electors which were added to the vote cast at Archer Precinct, box No. 2, by Black and Vance. These returns were sent to the Governor and Secretary of State. After these returns were filed with the Secretary of State an effort was made to invalidate them so far as Archer Precinct, box No. 2, was concerned. Affidavits signed by Floyd Dukes and Green R. Moore, and an official statement from Mr. Webster, electer was filed with the Etste Canvassing Board, for the purpose of showing: at the returns from Archer Precinct, box No. 2, were false and fraudulent. It also appeared that Mr. Belton, the Justice of the Peace, had not signed the return filed with the Scoretary of State and Governor. parties who made it, was a falsely manufactured return, and including the true return, which corresponded with the pre-cinct returns of that county, would cer-tainly have given the State to Mr. Tilden. tainly have given the State to Mr. Tilden.
Archer precinct, No. 2, Alechus County,
was included in the count. The fraud
committed in this precinct was not shown
to the board by the Democratic lawyers,
although a contest was made and much
attention given to this precinct; but I have recently searned from the Republi-can leader of that county that after the returns had been brought to Gainsville, the county seat, 212 rotes were added to the returns by the inspectors and clerks

of said precincts.
In Leon County seventy-four small Republicar tallots were stated into bal-lot bug at precinct No. 6, yet was made to appear, even to the satisfaction of the Democratic member of the beard, that these were not false ballots. Subsequent these were not faise ballots. Subsequent confession shows that they were stuffed into the box. I had seen Joseph Bowes, one or the inspectors, have tickets similar to them a few days before the election, and cautioned him against their use unless they were generally adopted, and I afterwards learned he had given them up. In Jenerson County, in a certain precinct, at which Mr. J. Bell was inspector. 100 votes were surrectifically spector, 100 votes were surreptitionaly added to the ballots and counted. No charge was made as to this fact before the board. The confession of J. Bell, since made to me, discloses the fact that, had the 219 votes fundulently added to since made to me, discloses the fact that, had the 219 votes fraudulently added to



SIEURIA DE LA COMPANION DE LA

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

L. G. DENNIS' STATEMENT. The following is a statement made by L. G. Dennis about the fraud in Alachua County. It will be supplemented by a more detailed statement:

electors was as follows: For the Haye, electors, 180; for the Tilden electors, 136. A little later hir. Vance, the clerk at said box No. 2, came and made the same report. Subsequently both Black and Vance came to me and said they had

the returns from Archer Precinct bex No. 2 signed in blank by the inspectors, and that they would make out the re-

retary of State and Governor. One of the duplicate returns

back to Alachus County, and Belton's signature was obtained. Moore also was induced to make a counter affidavis de-nying the truth of his former affidavit.

nying the truth of his former affidavit. A counter affidavit was also obtained from Floyd Dukes, denying his former affidavit. The grand jury of Alachua County investigated the 3 reher Precinet matter, but raised to had any stand, and passed a resolution to that effect. Whereupon Mr. Webster was induced to withdraw his statement and make another to the effect that he was satisfied that the return was all right. Then affidavits and

for them.

I have never heretofore made any

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1878.

the Archer return, and the 74 votes stuffed is the box is Leon Cousty, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson County, gargragating 393 votes, been rejected, and the Democratic rejected precincts which were excluded for irregularity and illegality contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court been rejected, and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, and not Mr. Hayes.

In making this statement my motives will doubtless be questioned by many, but the facts will stand alone as the truth, without any mere motives to susting them. I am free to admit that, viewing things as I now do, and remembering that Mr. Heyes was continually inspiring his personal friends and trusted agents by every means in his power to secure for him the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, and believing it to have been a conscious wrong on his part, done with a knowledge that he had and cowardly desertion of the very men who contributed so largely to his election has shown, my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression.

In the south day of April, 1878; after an illness which was borne with quiet patience and unurmuring fortitude died Hon. Thomas Young Simons. He was a member of the bar of Charleston, and always prominently identified with the community and State.

Mr. Simons was born in Charleston, and was the son of the late Dr. Thomas Y. Simons, who for many years was the physician of the port, and will be remembered as one of the post skillful and eminent members of his profession. He was educated at that institution in the year 1847. Immediately after his graduation he community and state.

Except during the period covered by the late war, he continued to practice uninterpretation of the very men who contributed so largely to his election has shown, my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression.

Except during the period covered by the late war, he continued to practice uninterruptedly, in Charleston, to the period of his decease, having in 1361, formed a copartnership with our disting ished fellow-citizen, one of his life-long friends, Gen. Rudolph Siegling.

He served with distinction in the House of Representatives for three consecutive terms, covering a period of six years, being returned at each election by such large and complimentary votes as indicated the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. He was also elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, and served as one of the secretaries of that body. He entured the military service of the Confederate States in 1861, and became connected with the 27th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, as captain, continuing his connection with the same until the surrender of the armies of the Confederate States.

who contributed so largely to his election has shown, my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression. Mr. Hayes has denied the validity of his own title in denying Governor Packard's. He has ignored his Florida frienda, showing he believed them unworthy and tainted with family yet he holds on to the Presidency, which in his own opicion was secured by this very fraud. He has covardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends through fear of being ousted from an office that he believed he never was elected to by the people. Whatever may be the opinion of men in regard to my motives, I give them facts and leave my motives to a higher tribunal.

The above was signed and sworn to before the Clerk of The has County, Georgia. of the armies of the Confederate States.

In 1865 he returned with his family to his home, only to find that he shared the his home, only to find that he shared the same calamitous fate as many others, who in 1860, were independent or affluent, and that he had lost by the results of the war every dollar of which he had been possessed. He was thus compelled, as it were, to commence life over again. On the restoration to its lawful owners and proprietors of the Charleston Courier, and the re-establishment of that organ, he became its editor-in-chief, uniting the duties of editor to those of his profession; and in this capacity he continued to act WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.

I have resided in Alachua County,
Florida, since January, 1866, and was
elected to the State Assembly in 1876, at
the same time of the Presidential elecand in this capacity he continued to act until the year 1873, when, by reason of feeble health and increasing professional cares, he was compelled to retire. Upon the inauguration of Democratic government in the city of Charleston under the admiristration and leadership. the same time of the Fresidential elec-tion. I was at that time a member of the State Central Committee of the Re-publican party of Florids, and also chair-man of the Republican committee of Alachua County. I was also President of the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County, from 1873 to 1877

the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Florida, and also chairman of the Republican committee of
Alachua County. I was also President
of the Beard of County Commissioners
of Alachua County from 1873 to 1877,
and was familiar with the manner of
registration and manner of voting, the
lecation of the polls and all election mathinery. As President of the said board,
all the inspectors who conducted the
file election, received and counted the balilection, received and counted the balilection and leadership of Counter
in the city of Charleston and responsible position of counter
in the city of Charleston and responsible position of counter
in the city of Charleston and responsible position of coun

used to accomplish it.

He loved the profession, and from the profession splich he loved came a large return for his devotion to it. His mind was analytical and acute, his comprehension broad, his purposes honest and true. His speeches were logical, strong, cogent, forcible. While as a denster he was a powerful adversary, he was ever the courteous opponent. There was no sacrifice which he would not make for a friend, yet no personal bias could swerve him from what he considered a ctraight line of duty. The combination of vigorous intellect, generous friendship and laudable ambition which formed his character, are very rarely found united. In all these characteristics, he was great; he was great in all the elements which go to make a strong, useful, honest man. and that they would make out the returns so as to meet the experiations of their own party. They retired to a private room, where they remained two or three hou i, and then informed me that they had added about 200 names to the poll list as having voted, and had increased the Republican vote to that extent, and I afterwards learned that they had added 219 names to the poll list.

I entered the room where they were go to make a strong, useful, honest man. In his decease, his friends have lost a In his decease, his friends have lost a genial companion, and one who was true and uncompromisingly loyal in all his professions and attachments; society has lost a worthy member; the State an honorable and respected citizen; and although he has, in the maturity of his intellect and the prime of his manhood, been removed, and his daily labors will no longer be present with a secret the no longer be present with us, yet the world is better that he had lived. There are many, very many, who will miss the deeds of charity and liberality so noble, but still so quiet and but still so quiet and unostentations that they were known almost only to those who were their recipients.—Charleston Journal of Commerce.

IS THERE A TIME TO DANCE .- The decision of the Atlanta Presbytery, which lately met in Lawrenceville, Ga., adverse to the appeal of Mr. Block, has put the seal of condemnation, so far as the authority of that ecclesiastical forum goes, upon dancing, in its most in-mocent form and under all circumstan-ces. That body has decided that there

one "time to dance."

The case arose in this way :-Some nonths ago Mr. Frank E. Block, a deacon of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Aclanta, gave a party to his friends in honor of his mother and easter, who were visiting his family at the time, and who were on the point of leaving for their home in the West. There were invited in all about thirty-five guest, consisting of several elderly people—friends and neighbors of the family—and the rest young people, who had called on Miss Block during her visit to Atlanta.

The evening was spent, as is the custom with the gentry class, in social enjoyment, the principal feature of which was dancing. The round dances were not generaty danced, only two couples. In due course of time Block was cited to appear before the session of the Cen-tral Presbyterian Church to answer the charge or violating the laws of the charch, in reference to worldly amuse-ments. A trial before the church session was the result of this charge. The result of trial was the suspension of the descon from the fellowship etc., of the church till he should repent, by a vote of tour to three. From the

draw his statement and make another to those from the decision, sentence and suspension Block those first that he was satisfied that the return was all right. Then affidavits and statements were faid before the State canvassing board and the returns were canvassing board and the returns were counted. This result gave the Hayes electors 219 more votes than were cast for them.

I have never heretofore made any. This case is existing verset interest in the decision, the case is existing verset interest in the case is existent verset interest in the case is existent. This case is exciting great interest in our sister State.

- There are pastures in Western Texas

THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL. Ex-President Jeffersen Davis Speak in Fit ting Terms of our Confederate Dead.

The following letter, addressed to a committee of citizens, was read at the nemorial celebration in Macon, Ga., on

MESSISSIPPI CITY, April 11, 1878. Mississippi City, April 11, 1878.

Gentlemen—I sincerely regret my inability to be present at the laying of the corner stone of "a monument to be erected at Macon, Ga., in honor of our died Confederate soldiers." The event possesses every attraction to me; it is inspired by the Ladies' Memorial Association; the monument is to be located in the key-stone State of the Confederate arch; and to commemorate the sacrifices of those who died in the defense of our inherited and "inalienable" rights.

What though we were overhome by numbers, and accessories not less efficient, truth is not to be measured by success in maintaining it against force; nor is the given less of him at the genry less of him sites.

cient, truth is not to be measured by success in maintaining it against force; nor
is the glory less of him who upholds it in
the face of unequal odds, but is it not
rather more to his credit that he counted
all clas as dust in the balance when
weighed with honor and duty? On
many a stricken field our soldiers stood
few and faint, but fearless still, for they
wore the panoply of unquestioning confidence in the rectitude of their cause,
and knew how to die but not to surrenindence in the rectitude of their cause, and knew how to die but not to surrender. Let not any of their aurylvors impuga their faith by offering the penitential plea that "they believed they were right." Be it ours to transmit to posterity our unequivocal testimony to the justice of their convictions, to their virtues, and the sanctity of the motives by which they were actuated.

they were actuated.

It is meet that this monument should It is meet that this monument should have originated with the ladies of the land, whose self-denial was conspicuous through all the trials and sufferings of war, whose gentle ministrations in the hospital, and at way-side refectories, so largely contributed to relieve the sick and the wounded, and whose unfaitering devotion to their country's cause in the darkest hours of our struggle illustrated the fidelity of the sex which was tast at the cross and first at the sepulchre.

I am profe endly thankful to them for inviting me to represent them, as their orator, on the approaching occasion. Had it been practicable to accept, their request would have been, to me, a command, obeyed with ne other reluctance than the consciousness of inability to do

than the consciousness of inability to do justice to the theme. Thanks to the merits of our Confederate dead, they need merits of our Confederate dead, they need neither orator nor bard to commend their deeds to the present generation of their countrymen. Many fell far from home and kindred, and sleep in unmarked graves; but all are gathered in the love of those for whom they died, and their memories are hallowed in the hearts of all true Confederates.

memories are hallowed in the hearts of all true Confederates.

By the pious efforts of our people, many humble cemeteries, such as, in their impoverishment, were possible, have been prepared, and the Confederate dead have been collected in them from neighboring battle fields. There can usuly, with reverential affection, the graves, alike of the known and the unknown, are decked with vernal flowers. graves, alike of the known and the un-known, are decked with vernal flowers, expressive of gratitude renewable for-ever, and typical of the hope of a resur-rection and reunion where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are

by their people is the reward bestowed on our Confederate dead. It is the highest which a good and purely patriotic man could desire. Should it be asked. why then build this monument? the en-swer is, they do not need it, but pos-terity may. It is not their reward, but our debt. If the greatest gift a hero gives his race is to have been a bear in gives his race is to have been a hero, in order that this gift may be utilized to coming generations, its appreciation by contemporaries should be rendered as visible and enduring as possible. Let the monument, rising from earth toward heaven, lift the minds of those who come after us to a higher standard than the common test of success. Let it teach that man is born for duty, not for expediency; that when an attack is made on the community to which he belongs by the community to which he belongs, by which he is protected, and to which his allegiance is due, his first obligation is to defend that community; and that under such conditions it is better to have "fought and lost than never to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all." Let posterity learn by this monument that you commemorate men who died in a defensive war; that they did not, as has been idly stated, submit to the arbitrament of arms the submit to the arbitrament or arms the question at issue—questions which involved the inalicnable rights inherited from their ancestors and held in trust for their posterity—but that they strove to maintain the State sovereignty which their fathers left them, and which it was their duty if possible to transmit to their children.

children.

Away, then, with such feeble excuse for the abandonment of principles which may be crushed for awhile, but which, possessing the eternal vitality of truth, possessing the eternal vicality of must in its own good time prevail over

perishable error. Let this monument teach that heroism derives its lustre from the justice of the cause in which it is displayed, and let it mark the difference between a war waged for the robber-like purpose of conquest and one to repel invasion—to defend a people's hearths and altars and to maintain their laws and liberties. Such was the war in which our heroes fell, and theirs is the crown which sparkles with the gems of patriotism and rightsousness, with a glory undinmed by any motive of aggrandisement or intent to inflict ruin on others. We present them to posterity as examples to be follewed, and wait securely for the verdict of mankind, wait securely for the verdict of mankind, when knowledge shall have dispelled misrepresentation and delusion. Is it unreasonable to hope that mature reflecunreasonable to hope that mature reflec-tion and a closer study of the political history of the Union may yet restore the rights prostrated by the passions devel-oped in our long and bloody was? If, however, it should be otherwise, then from our heroes, graves shall come in mournful tones the

"Answer fit:
And if our children must obey,
They must, but thinking on our day,
"Twill less debase them to submit."

Yours, faithfully, Jefferson Davis.

FOR MOTHERS TO READ.—Mothers should look well after their children in the spring. The sun may be very warm and the atmosphere genial, but it is the time when heavy clothing is cast off and the balf-olad children permitted to play in the lawn, yard or public highway. We may add, however, that this warning can be applied to adults as well as children. Ask any experienced physician and he will tell you that this is the time when you have plenty to do. But many parents and others will never take warnings until it is too late, and the conwarnings until it is too late, and the con-sequences may be fatal; or, if this should be escaped, a heavy doctor's bill will be forthcoming.

THE WORLD'S PAIR AT PARIS.

PARIS. FRANCE, May 1.

The International Exhibition of I878 opened to-day with great sclat, the programme for the event heretofore made public being strictly carried out. At one time in the morning it was feared that the ceremonies would be interfered with, as at 9 o'clock a rain was falling, but at 9:45 a.m. the rain ceased, at 11:30 the clouds broke, and the sun shone out brilliantly. The weather, though warmer, is pleasant.

President MacMahon reached the Exhibition at 2 o'clock in a State carringe, escorted by his military household. He was welcomed by M. Tesserere de Bort, minister of commerce, and declared the Exhibition open amid salves of artillery and music by many bands. The Marchall then, at the head of a brilliant procession, which included the Prince of Wales, ex-King Amadeus and the Crows Princes of Denmark and the Netherlands, proceeded throughout the Exhibition buildings.

The scene was picturesque and impos-ing in the extreme. The members of ing in the extreme. The members of State bodies were in grand uniforms, counsellors and magistrates in their robes, and the different bodies of the Institute and Legion of Honor stood in strong contrast with the senators, deputies and clergy and minor officials in their civil costumes. The Exhibition buildings were gally decorated with flags of all nations, and an immense crowd was in attendance.

The American section, though unfinished, compares favorably with others. The department of manufactures shows the least progress. The American art

the least progress. The American art department is best ever shown by Ameri-ca abroad.

department is best ever shown by America abroad.

Among those present at the opening were the Prince of Wales, Don Francois D'Assise, father of the King of Spain, the Duc D'Aosta, brother of the King of Italy and ex-King of Spain, Prince Frederic, Grown Prince of Denmark, the Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, and Prince Henry of Holland. Perfect order prevailed. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain witnessed the ceremonies from a gallery occupied by Madame MacMahon.

In the opening caremonies, President MacMahon said: "I desire to join in the sentiment expressed by the minister of commerce. I offer my congratulations upon the magnificent result schieved, and of which I am happy to have the whole world as witness. We have also to thank the foreign nations for so completely responding to the appeals of France. In the name of the Republic I declare the Exhibition opened."

The Marshal subsequently congratulated M. Krantz, the organizer of the Exhibition, on the suspicious opening of the grand enterprise.

A Good Dog Law in Connecticut, —In Connecticut there were four deaths from hydrophobia in 1876, soven in 1877, and two already this year. Among the above were several prominent citizens. There has been paid annually, \$12,000 to \$15,000, or more, for sheep killed by dogs, while thousands of others have been maimed but not paid for. Though many parts of the State are specially adapted to raising sheep profitably, the fear of loss from dogs has nearly put an end to this industry. The above condition of things led the State Legislature, recently adjourned, to pass, with ture, recently adjourned, to pass, with great unanimity, a stringent dog law, of which the principal provisions are the

following:

Every dog kept must be registered on or before May 1st. of each year and \$2. esch male deg, and \$6.15 for cach fe-male dog. Every deg must constantly wear around the neck a collar distinctly marked with the register number and the owner's name. Every dog not a licensed and cottared, is to be killed, and \$1 bounty is paid for the killing. Any person keeping an unregistered dog may be fined \$7, or imprisoned 30 days, or both; and it is made the duty of Grand Jurors and it is made the duty of Grand Jurors and all other prosecuting officers, to prosecute any violation of this act. All damages done by dogs to sheep or lambs, or cattle, are to be paid for by the town, and collected in full from the owners of the dogs. Any person killing a registered dog, unless such killing be justifiable for the protection of life or property, is liable for the value of the dog as established by competent evidence, and to a fine not exceeding 30 days, or both.

A Wealthy Heathen Chines.—
One of the richest Chinamen in this city is doubtless Mr. Chew Koy Yup, who came to this city a penniless Mongolian ther about seven years ago. All his wealth has been obtained by committing to memory four simple words: "You saves me leper." The second night after his arrival he broke into a dry godds store, and was just carrying away his booty when a policeman collared him and prepared to march him down to the city hall. He made no resistance, but innocently remarked, "You savee me leper," and officer Mulligan fled wildly toward North Beach, giving his prisoner the opportunity to steal seven more undershirts, of which he promptly availed himself. He was only once brought into court, being then charged with a whole-sale diamond robbery, and when asked to plead guilty or not guilty, he simply repeated the words of his charge in a A WEALTHY HEATHEN CHINEE, saie diamond robbery, and when asked to plead guilty or not guilty, he simply repeated the words of his charm, in a voice at once plaintive and full of expression. The court was cleared in less than forty seconds, two of the jury leaving their liats behind, and the Judge his gold spectacles, all of which Mr. Chew Koy Yup appropriated, together with the loose change in the clerk's drawer. The weathy headen is entirely free from wealthy heatnen is entirely free from leprosy. He will sail in the next steamer for Hong Kong with about \$90,000.—
San Francisco Advertiser.

long as the first step in any direction, especially a wrong one. Having once taken it, you are very likely to go farther. One who steals a penny will remember it when he thinks of stealing a sovereign. If he steals the sovereign first, when he is tempted by thousands first, when he is tempted by thousands he will remember he is already a thief. A perfectly innocent person dreads the soil of any sin upon his soul, but after the slightest smirch he cannot say, "I am clean." The vulgar proverb, "One might as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb," means a great deal. Often the lamb was stolen years before, and now why not take the sheep? An idle word, half-oath, half-exclamation, leads the boy to awearing. Once having sworn, he will swear again. The first step may not be much in itself, but in its relation to our lives it is a giant's stride. It is well to remember it.

- Reports indicate a heavy loss of life — An old negro woman in Alabams recently died from the effects of a bite from her grand-child.

— Reports indicate a heavy loss of life and property from a great storm on the 23d ultimo in the Northwestern Territories, and in portions of Arkaness, Indiana, from her grand-child. The Value of Sleep.

It is related that a Chinese merchant,

his daty in case the frauds should be clearly proven before a competent tribunal, and reach to the Presidential title itself by implicating its possesser, and avoided any direct expression of conviction on the subject. There is no question but that many of Mr. Titden's friends, who have hitherto regarded the Presidential issue as settled, believe now that Hayes will be so implicated in guilty knowledge of the Louislana and Florida frauds that there will be no party willing to sustain him in the Presity willing to sustain him in the Presi-

A CASE OF LEPROSY IN BALTIMORE There is a patient at present in the City Hospital, Baltimore, Md., who is undoubtedly suffering from true leprosy. His name is Abraham Brown, and he is a native of New York city, 45 years of age, a bricklayer. He is a widower with control of the detailed on the detail of the details. four children, and after the death of his wife went to Cubs and South America, in one of which it is supposed be conin one of which it is supposed he con-tracted the disease. About two years ago the disease first showed itself, the ago the disease first showed itself, the symptoms being a numbness of the muscles of the face and numerous tubercles appearing over the body. On the 4th of March last he went into the City Hospital, and the physicians, after examination, decided it a case of genuine leprosy. The disease has attacked the neck and hands and feet, and these portions of the body are scaly and shrivelled, being of a yellow and faded parchment. Since his admission to the hospital his tongue has become lacerated. It is diff. tongue has become lacerated. It is diffi-cult for him to awallow food, the tuber cles of his body have become hard, and the flesh on the affected parts is gradually sloughing off. The physicians say there is no hope of saving his life.

- Texas estimates an increase of fifteen per cent, in her wheat crop over last year. The average last year was about 400,000; this year it will be about 450,000 acres, which at an average yield of thirteen bushels per acre, will produce a crop of 5,850,000 bushels.

Those who never saw an orange tree never heard a mocking-bird sing as that bird can sing. He lights in his favorite tree and puts forth his shrili notes with that air of confidence as though he was the predestined telephone to convey sweet music to the moon,—Tunpa (Flu.) Guardian.

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Tabby's Curiosity Estisfied. The Virginia, Nevada, Enterprise tells

The Yalas of Sleep.

It is related that a Ohinese merchant, having been seawicted of the mirder of his wife under speculiarly creat elections. The work of the mirder of his wife under speculiarly creat elections and the same time acrite terror into the hearts of all who might entertain the idea of following his example. He was accordingly condemned to tile by being deprived of sleep. The the converse of the police guard, who were ordered to tile police guard, who were ordered to tile police guard, who were ordered to tile the state of the police guard, who were ordered to tile the state of the police guard, who were ordered to tile the state of the police guard, who were ordered to tile the state of the police guard, who were ordered to tile the state of the police guard, who were ordered to tile the state of the police guard, who were ordered to the police guard, who were the state of the police guard, who were the state of the police guard, who were the time of the state of the police guard, who were the state of the police guard, who was the state of the po

The presence of the steamer Cimbria, formerly of the Hamburg-American line, off the coast of Maine, and having on board sixty Russian officers and seamen, has been officially communicated to the government, but the informant does not give any more details of her presence and object than is contained in the general press dispatches. What the object is of having officers and seamen of the Russian navy on board's steamer is American waters, has been the subject of much comment and surmise; especially as it is amounced that no arms of any kind are visible on the vessel. An old officer of their navy on duty in the department here, gave to a reporter of the Washington Star to-day his views on the subject, which are practical, and appear to correctly solve the question. He said there could be no doubt as to the Cimbria's being under the command of the Russian government, and had been sent to the North Atlantic for a specific purpose. If war should be declared between Russian and England, it would be found that the Cimbria had on board both small arms and five or six rified guns for naval warfare. With this armament she could, with her crew of six hundred men, whip owercome, leaves his working the excited efromphy that sheep shure him, the excited efromphy that sheep shure him the shure him the sheep shure him the shure sued to them by the Russian government, were as much, under that treaty, men-of-war as a double-turreted monitor built by the government expressly for war. The attention of the reporter was also called to the fact that this country had never subscribed to the treaty of Paris. The presence of the Austrian corvette Dandols in Philadelphia, and the fact that her officers would not be surprised to see other Austrian mon-of-war following in her wake, would indicate that Austria was going to look out for herself in a war which she considers inevitable.

A PERPETUAL MOTION.—A magnetic clock, invented by Daniel Drawbaugh, of Milltown, Cumberland county, Fa., is sufficently remarkable to be worth description. The magnetism of the earth, an inexaustible source of power, is made to oscillate the pendulum; and the simplicity of all the works gives an assurance of the least possible friction. At a certain point the movements of the pendulum itself shut off magnetic connection with the earth, and at another point restore the connection thus securing the conditions necessary to produce its oscillation. The works are so incamious any simple that it is no wild assertion. its oscillation. The works are so incompious any simple that it is no wild assertion to make, that, were it not for the unavoidable wearing out caused by even the smallest amount of friction, the clock would run as long as the solid earth endures. This clock is hung against a board partition, with all the wor', exposed, subject to the jarings of machinery and obstructions from dust settling upon it, yet since March I, 1877, it has been running continuously, with only slight reported variations, as tested by translet observations at noon. observations at noon. CURE FOR EARACHE.—Put about four

drops of laudanum and four drops of the best kerosene cil into a teaspoon; put in a little bit of cotton hatting about encugh to absorb the mixture:
hold the spoon and contents over a
lighted candle or gas light till it begins
to hiss with the heat, turn the cotton
over, apply spoon and contents once
more to the heat, then pinch out the cotmore to the heat, then pinch out the cotton; put it hot into the ear; tie a bandage over the ear to keep the heatin, and relief is immediate. If you are subject to earsuhe keep a little box with a small vial of each of the articles named, and you can get relief at all hours of night and day in a few moments—Bosios of the articles.

There are 484 Mississippians on the pension rolls who fought in the Mexican, Plack Hawk and other wars.

All Sorts of Paragraphs, North Carolina has twenty-three

North Caronna otton growing counties, —Godiness promotes the material wel-

Three things that never agree—two cats over one mouse; two wives in one house; two lovers after one girl.

—"I am thy father's spirit," as the bettle said to the little boy when he found it hidden under the wood-pile.

— Kindness is the music of good will to men; and on this barp the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tune on earth.

fingers may play heaven's sweetest tune on earth.

The more we practice virtue theldearer it becomes, as two friends love each other the more, the more they know each other.

Greatness stands upon a precipice; and if prosperity carry a man ever and dashed him to piece.

A negro once gave the following toast: De late Guberner of de State—him come in wid harry little opposition; him go out wid none at all."

him go out wid none at all."

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Texas June 19. The war between the Hubbard and Throckmorton elsments is very force.

Hotwithstanding her bull-fighting proclyrities, San Antonio, Texas, seems to flourish. She has built 552 houses within the rest ten months.

The number of stamps at work in the gold fields of Georgia ayear ago was 110; now they number 273, producing about \$30,000 in gold per month.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that a doctor may be summened as a witness, and be made to give a medical opinion without compensation.

Speaking of dancing, a clergyman hits the nall on the head with the remains that "people usually do more evil with their tongues than with their tone." -Why is a dandy like a mushroom?

Because he is a regular sap-head, his waist is remarkably siender, his growth is exceedingly rapid, and his top is uncommonly teader.

The Potomac fisheries are this season almost an utter failure, not only in the shad and herring catch, but of rock, perch and cat fish, all of which are becoming source.

coming source.

"Have you a Chaucer?" asked a young lady, looking in at a book store. The polite young clerk replied, no he never used it but there was a tobacconist just two does above.

just two doors above.

A tramp called r: a house the other day and asked for something to eat. He was so thin, he said, that when he had a pain he couldn't tell whether it was a touch of the celle or the backache.

Tennessee makes her convicts profitable to the State, receiving for her penitentiary lesse \$70,000 a year, and about \$12,000 for expenses of transportation of convicts from places of conviction to prison.

- If death by drowning be inevitable, as in a shipwreck, the easiest way to die would be to suck water into the lungs by would be to suck water into the lungs by a powerful inspiration, as soon as one went beneath the surface. A person who had courage to de this weuld probably become almost immediately unconscious, and never rise to the surface. As soon as the fluid filled his lungs, all feelings of chilliness and pain would cease, the indescribable semi-delirinm that accompanies amestized would come on, with ringing in the ears and delightful visions of color and light, while he would seem himsoif to be gently sinking to rest on the softest of beds and with the most delightful of dreams.

— The heat all through the Southern

lightful of dreams.

—The heat, all through the Southern Hemisphere and Pacific Islands, the past three or four months, has been almost unprecedented. We read of great suffering and even deaths among the inhabitants from this caues. All the great rivers were fast drying up, and stock and our winter seem to have been very similar, though the heat with us has been more moderate. At Bourke, cleuth Australia, the thermometer reached 122° in the shade on the 18th of January, and in some parts of the interior it went up to 145° in the sun! We can faintly realize such a frightful temperature when we remember that water boils at 212°. The people console themselves with the fact that heat is not the only thing that has of \$150 per ton, and flour, \$950! In New Guinea the plantations are all burnt up, and the natives were suffering frightfully from the draught. The fills, which hunctofore at mid-number were covered with which heretofore at mid-summer were covered with grass a foot high, are now quite bare. The Rev. Mr. Lawes, recently from that Island, writes in the Sydney Argus that the greatdrought will cause the next senson to be an unusually hungry one. So it will be seen that famine is to be anticipated. We shall soon learn if this extraordinary weather has entended through South America.

- Venuvina (the world's great easily valve) again threatens an eruption—al-ways uncontrollable by human affect. Eruptions of the physical system, as Bolls, Pimples, etc., are nature's safety means to warn the sufferer that his blood needs entire purification—next quand effectually accomplished by Dr. but's Blood Mixture.